

## A SAFE SHOE-NAME

HAHN-stamped Shoes bear a name that stands for exclusiveness—for sure service—for small-profit prices—for absolute Shoe-satisfaction.

Our Shoes are bound to be longest-wearing and lowest-priced. Our enormously large business forces manufacturers to quote us their lowest figures. They dare not give us anything but the best materials, and we won't let our name go into any Shoe that is not made right in every way.

We're shoeing more feet this Fall than we ever did, and you'll stand in your own light unless you call and examine our splendid new Styles before buying your Fall Shoes. We call your attention today to the following Specialties, which will serve as Specimens of what you may expect in our hundreds of other Superior Shoe-lines:

## The "WI-MO-DAU-SIS."

Women's Health and Beauty Shoes. Fits to perfection and will outwear any \$3 Shoe we know of. They're healthy because they do not crowd the muscles of the foot, while fitting closely. Made of best leather, calf and kid. In a large enough variety of styles to suit the tastes of WI-mo, MO-there, DAU-gutters, SIS-ters.

\$3.00

## "EVENING SLIPPERS."

We're showing a magnificent variety of thoroughly up-to-date Women's Slippers for evening wear at almost half of downtown prices. Handsome Patent Kid and soft Vici Kid Oxfords, Colonials and Three Strap Sandals, plain or headed with Nine different styles of WI-mo, MO-there, DAU-gutters, SIS-ters.

\$1.95

## "WASHINGTON BELLE."

As its nameake is distinguished the world over, so this new Woman's Shoe is already locally famous for its exclusive beauty. These Shoes are sewed by the Goodyear process, which is admitted superior to any other. Made of GUARANTEED Patent Kid, Box Calf, and Vici Kid, with or without cork soles. A looking Shoe, a \$5 wearing Shoe, for...

\$2.50

## Our "WONDER" Shoe.

We've set shoe buyers as well as other shoe sellers a-wondering how we can afford to sell such excellent Shoes as these under \$2. But it's simply owing to our large buying that we can afford to sell Nine different styles of Kid and Box Calf Shoes at...

\$1.50

## Our Three Great Men's Specials.

## "TRI-WEAR."

These Shoes are well known to most Washington men. Those who've had them will fully substantiate our claim that they'll give THREE times the wear of any other \$3.50 Shoes and are much more comfortable. A style for every taste.

\$3.50

## "SUPERIOR."

Superlatives are often used to exaggerate. The property per capita of every man, woman, and child is in the neighborhood of 75. These statistics do not mean so much to one who does not travel abroad as they do to the traveler. The church is called from one end of the country to the other, and it is being constantly surprised to find sections where negroes own a settlement of from five to twenty miles square. Just the other day I was in Michigan, and I thought I was too far North for negro farmers, but I found a section twenty-five miles long by seven miles wide owned by negro farmers. Their farms were well stocked and in good condition in every way. They have excellent schools, in which five colored teachers instruct the young minds, and a postmaster and a magistrate of their own race. Such sections are more numerous in the South, and I mention this example to show that our people are doing well in all parts of the country.

\$3.00

## "METROPOLIS."

The "Metropolis" Shoes have a "Well," hand-sewed, Rock-nak Sole, and in shape are the exact counterparts of the latest styles. Made of GUARANTEED Patent Kid, Box Calf, and Vici Kid, with or without cork soles. A looking Shoe, a \$5 wearing Shoe, for...

\$3.50

## Wm. Hahn &amp; Co.'s

Three Reliable Shoe Houses.

Cor. 7th and K Sts.  
1914 & 1916 Pa. Ave.  
233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

## FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

## Bishop Grant Discusses Live Questions Affecting the Race.

## The Colored Man Will Work Out His Own Salvation—Progress Made in Thirty Years—The President's Policy Toward the Southern States.

Bishop Abram Grant, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is in the city this week the guest of Rev. D. G. Hill, 1441 Q Street, northwest. While his home is in Indianapolis, Ind., most of Bishop Grant's life has been spent in Florida and Texas, and his travels since he was made a Bishop thirteen years ago have taken him into all parts of this country and into England, France, and other European countries as well as into Africa. Being a self-educated man, he is peculiarly a man of the people, with great faith in human nature and a firm belief in the righteous heart of the masses. There may be one or two Bishops in his denomination that exercise a more intellectual influence upon the educated classes, but as for the masses Bishop Grant is supreme. The Catholic with the Pope at Rome. Bishop Grant's character is so openly honest that probably no colored man enjoys more firmly the confidence of both races where he is known. He is six feet tall, well proportioned, and weighs 260 pounds. The heavy iron grey beard which he wears adds to the prominence of his face and the small, keen eyes, African nose and steady cheek bones complete a physiognomy that would have made him a famous warrior in the ages of physical prowess. He was born in Lake City, Fla., August 25, 1858, a slave, and was sold at Columbus, Ga., for \$5,000, which was probably the largest price ever paid for an African slave. After emancipation he worked in the store of his former owner and attended a missionary school at night. He was converted at a camp meeting October 22, 1868, and was first licensed to preach April 7, 1872. In 1878 he was transferred to Texas, where he was made a preaching elder and was elected vice president of Paul Quinn College at Waco, Tex. He was elected Bishop May 2, 1888.

When he speaks he may be said to represent his entire denomination, which has 5,365 ministers and a total membership of 800,000 persons. He is a delightful talker, somewhat rugged withal, but his conviction is evident.

"What is your opinion of the outlook for the negro in the South?" he was asked.

"I am an optimist," he replied, "in my faith in the future of my people in the South. Slavery was a hard master, but it taught our people how to work, and we have not lost since the emancipation the habits of industry we learned. Coming out of slavery ignorant paupers, we have reduced our illiteracy to less than 10 per cent. We have not only learned to read books, but our negro authors have written and published more than 500 books. We publish nearly 500 newspapers, magazines, etc. We have produced in this brief period a fair supply of intelligent, skilled preachers, lawyers, doctors, and other professional men. We have a negro school property of over \$12,000,000, and something like \$40,000,000 of church property. Our farms and homes number about

150,000, and are valued at about \$70,000,000. The property per capita of every man, woman, and child is in the neighborhood of 75. These statistics do not mean so much to one who does not travel abroad as they do to the traveler. The church is called from one end of the country to the other, and it is being constantly surprised to find sections where negroes own a settlement of from five to twenty miles square. Just the other day I was in Michigan, and I thought I was too far North for negro farmers, but I found a section twenty-five miles long by seven miles wide owned by negro farmers. Their farms were well stocked and in good condition in every way. They have excellent schools, in which five colored teachers instruct the young minds, and a postmaster and a magistrate of their own race. Such sections are more numerous in the South, and I mention this example to show that our people are doing well in all parts of the country.

"In the first place, such a scheme is not a new one," Bishop Grant replied with great emphasis. "If all the ships of the world were chartered for the purpose it would require several years to transport the negroes to Africa. But the fact is that nobody wants the negro in the history of the South. Why, in some States emigration agents are taxed \$50 a day in order to keep them out of the South. The white people down there want the negro to stay. At least three-fourths of the 11,000,000 bales of cotton, representing half a year's crop, were produced by negro labor. Add to this the tobacco, sugar cane, and rice crops and it will readily be seen that the departure of the negro from the South would bankrupt it completely. The negro when fairly treated prefers to stay in the South, and the few agitators, white and colored, who are calling for the migration of the negro have no following in the rank and file of either race. No, the negro is here to stay and the wisest of both races will try to find ways to remove friction and bring about friendly relations."

"What do you feel is the negro's duty in trying to bring about friendly relations with the white people of the country?"

"Let him see how the Anglo-Saxons were oppressed in England by the Normans; not allowed to hold office, compelled to till the soil. Finally these Anglo-Saxon sons of God—by the way, the brilliant Norman youth whose lives of ease and comfort had sapped their virility. My advice to my race is to buy land, till the soil, raise crops and return to the farms, and don't lose any time in fussing over political hindrances while we are enjoying such large industrial opportunities. If we continue to educate the negro, the white race is but aiding us when they spend long sessions in constitutional conventions devising schemes to give an ignorant white man privileges which are denied to a black man. The Anglo-Saxon race is strong only in its righteousness, but when it is engaged in anything wrong it is weak. There never was a more powerful oligarchy than the slaveholders, but at the first crucial test the system fell. My advice to negroes is, therefore, to look philosophically at the situation, to concentrate their main efforts in tilling the soil and learning to be skilled workmen. By so doing we lessen the causes of friction and

guarantee for ourselves a strong race in the future."

"What is your view as to lynching and its remedy?"

"This question seemed the hardest of all," Bishop Grant replied. "In later history, 'so much has been said with reference to this subject that little is left. However, for the security of our Government, all persons who commit crimes of this kind should be tried before a proper court of justice, whether they be rapists or lynchers. All leaders, teachers, and preachers among us, should at every opportunity insist upon right living; and those who cannot do this, Government should insist upon the enforcement of the law. Lynching must be regarded as a species of anarchy. The most hopeful sign at the present time is the outspoken language of such men as ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama; Governor Long, of Mississippi, and ex-Senator Hogg, of Texas. These men have a powerful influence in the South, which no outsider can possibly have, no matter what office he may fill. Their strong appeals and actions are already bearing fruit."

"What will you say in regard to your interview with President Roosevelt and your view of his policy toward the South as you understand it?"

"President Roosevelt apparently has the interests of all classes at heart. His appointment of ex-Governor Jones as a Federal judge is my unqualified approval, and I called upon him to so express myself. The National Government has acknowledged its inability to help the negro directly, and the next best thing is to place in power in that section where we live men who, having the influence of blood relationship and social ties with those exercising control of the local governments, have high respect for the law and will enforce it regardless of color. Such action encourages the negro to accumulate property, for he then has some assurance that his title will be protected in the courts. A clean, courageous judiciary is worth more to the negro than any other matter just now. As I understand it, the President proposes to elevate good, strong men who have the courage of their convictions to the public offices, even if they are sometimes Democrats. We have some good, strong Republicans in the South who enjoy the respect of all right-thinking men. On the other hand, there are many whose sole aim seems to be to fill the offices, and have but little influence with their own people, and are necessarily apart from the colored people. I am assured by the President that the brilliant Norman youth whose lives of ease and comfort had sapped their virility. My advice to my race is to buy land, till the soil, raise crops and return to the farms, and don't lose any time in fussing over political hindrances while we are enjoying such large industrial opportunities. If we continue to educate the negro, the white race is but aiding us when they spend long sessions in constitutional conventions devising schemes to give an ignorant white man privileges which are denied to a black man. The Anglo-Saxon race is strong only in its righteousness, but when it is engaged in anything wrong it is weak. There never was a more powerful oligarchy than the slaveholders, but at the first crucial test the system fell. My advice to negroes is, therefore, to look philosophically at the situation, to concentrate their main efforts in tilling the soil and learning to be skilled workmen. By so doing we lessen the causes of friction and

## A FAMOUS COLLEGE HALL.

## Where Men of Note Spent Student Days at Harvard.

Rooms Which Were Occupied by Everett, Emerson, Phillips, Sumner, and Other Great Americans—Attempt at Perpetual Hospitality.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—There is a certain joke, indulged in by a large enough percentage of Cambridge tourists to make it one of the standard witicisms, that whoever makes a tour of the college buildings and environment has "gone through Harvard." New buildings, however, and the gradual stretching out of the university in various directions, are constantly increasing the cost of this free and easy graduation, both in time and shoe leather, and it is noticeable that the interest which brings the tourist to Cambridge centre more immediately in the older and more historic buildings than in those of more recent erection.

The yard itself—a development of the original yard, then bounded on the one side by the first Harvard Hall, destroyed in the great college fire of 1764, and soon after replaced by the present building of the same name, now housed in the early part of the eighteenth century, and on the third by Massachusetts Hall, once a dormitory but now devoted to lectures and recitations—still holds its own both in the affection of students and sightseers. The great elms that shade the yard have grown up there since the first Harvard Hall was erected at the end of a spacious plain more like a bowling green than a wilderness, and Hollis Hall, the oldest dormitory, still used as a residence for students, has naturally a historic interest that no amount of modern luxury can impart to its more pretentious rivals.

This hall is practically the connecting link between the twentieth and the eighteenth century undergraduates, and it is interesting, in view of the humdrum of the green, that it was built in answer to an appeal of the overseers, some 138 years ago, stating that "more than ninety students were obliged to live in private families, and were less orderly and well regulated than those within the walls." Nails, glass, and other materials were imported from England.

The old dormitory, built in 1763, in the beginning of the pre-Revolutionary period, is naturally rich in associations, both of the college pranks that have now gone so completely out of fashion that their occasional recurrence is an important news item, and of the student life of men who afterward became prominent in the history of the outside world. There is one tradition in particular that illustrates the conditions of foodhardiness and daring that often characterized an almost forgotten phase of college education.

Harvard Hall, erected after the destruction of the first building of that name in the great fire already mentioned, when Hollis Hall was seriously threatened and the Governor and General Court of Massachusetts, then in session at the college, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in Boston, were "very active" in fighting the flames, stands near Hollis, the roof of the two buildings being separated by a considerable interval. In the small tower of Harvard Hall swings the college bell that still summons the students to recitations, and in former days, called them to compulsory morning prayers, thus coming for an opportunity that many of the subjects of frequent undergraduate efforts for its destruction. A student, so runs the legend, was discovered in such an attempt. His retreat was cut off, the foot of college authority was on the stair, and the only way of escape was to risk his neck by making literally a flying leap from Harvard to Hollis. He chose that alternative, and although his performance has been lost to history, it is a tradition of Harvard Hall.

More interesting to the general traveler, however, are the memories of the young men who in the various rooms of Hollis prepared themselves to take important places in the history of their country. The fact that no student was then allowed to occupy a given room more than one year at a time—a rule enforced in order that the best and the poorest rooms should be impartially distributed—has practically made the whole building reminiscent of the student days of illustrious Americans. Under this rule, for example, Henry David Thoreau occupied successively four different rooms in Hollis.

The rooms are still pointed out in which Ralph Waldo Emerson, after his first year of service as president's freshman, lived in his room adjoining President Kirkland's in Wadsworth House and the future philosopher was partly paying his way through college by acting as a sort of special messenger to the president—spent many of his student hours "incubating" was one of his deeper matters that he "wrote" over in the established philosophy of elegant letters, and for that reason occupying a place in college far less prominent than he has since come to hold in the outside world. Here, indeed, he probably returned after his unsuccessful effort to master the art of song, at which the singing master, when he reached Emerson, said "Chord."

"What?" said Emerson.

"Chord! Chord! I tell you," repeated the master.

"I don't know what you mean," said Emerson.

"Why, sing! Sing a note."

"So I made a kind of noise"—thus Emerson afterward tells the story—"and the singing master said: 'That will do, sir. You need not come again.'"

the copy of Scott or other recent literature not yet to be found in the college library, and Emerson took his turn in reading it aloud to the assembled members.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century Charles Angier kept his table in room 8, Hollis, "always supplied with wine, brandy, and crackers, of which his friends were at liberty to partake," and nearly half a century later the abstemious Thoreau, whose preference in food was simply for that which was nearest, planned in room 23 his first camping trip on the border of a pond near Walden not then made famous by his choice of that spot for his historic hermitage.

Thoreau himself one can almost see in the description of a classmate: "How the prominent grey-blue eyes seemed to revolve down the path as his grave Indian stride carried him down to University Hall. He did not care for people. His classmates seemed very remote. This reverie hung always about him, but not so loosely as the old garments which the pious household care had furnished him." Edward Everett, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Cushing, who negotiated the first treaty with China in 1842; Prescott, the historian; C. F. Adams, B. R. Curtis, Felton, Pillard, F. R. Hoar, A. P. Peabody, and Horatio Greenough are among the others whose names still live in the old rooms of Hollis.

Charles Sumner occupied Hollis 17 during his freshman year, and it was from Hollis, therefore, that he made his three appearances to account for his famous buff waistcoat before the Parietal Committee of the college. The anecdote illustrates very well the tenacity of purpose that marked his career from beginning to end. The buff waistcoat was a real, if very minor, infraction of college discipline, for there then existed a rule, curious enough when one considers it in connection with the modern undergraduate, enforcing a uniformity of clothing.

This costume, we are told in a letter of a classmate of Sumner, consisted of an Oxford cap, coat, and pantaloons, with a vest of a color known as Oxford brown. In warm weather it was permissible to substitute a white vest, but no other color was allowable. Sumner, continues the letter, objected to the white vest and appeared accordingly in a very light buff garment which he declared to be white, although admitting that a laundress could make it whiter. He was called before the Parietal Committee, a lower board of discipline standing between the students and the faculty of the college, and on three successive occasions argued the whiteness of his buff vest so successfully that the board finally voted that "in future Sumner's vest be regarded by this board as white," and the victory remained with the undergraduate reformer. The man himself left upon his classmates an impression of careful dressing and of earnest study, and Wendell Phillips speaks of seeing a light in Sumner's window night after night when Phillips and other undergraduates were returning from pleasure trips to Boston.

Wendell Phillips is another name intimately associated with Hollis. As a student he mixed more with the social life of the college than other Thoreaus or Emersons. His contemporaries remember him as a singularly handsome youth—so much so, indeed, that on one occasion in his room they measured him to find out how his proportions compared with those of the Grecian statue of Apollo—and it is interesting to remember that here also he helped to defeat the first effort to form a temperance society in the college. In later life he also accepted this fact as an "in-formation" in Hollis and elsewhere, it is also interesting to know, his room was much frequented by Southerners, then the most "elegant" of all Harvard undergraduates, and the one thing that connects the Hollis student with the great reformer is the impression which he left upon his classmates of deep sympathy with all victims of oppression.

It was in Hollis, also, that Prescott, the historian, after the accident that deprived him of the sight of one eye, awoke to the serious attitude toward life that gave him eventually his important place among American men of letters. The accident occurred in college, where at the time of his entrance he had found it necessary to make rules for himself governing the hours and minutes to be devoted to each particular study; rules, adds his biographer, which he took care never to break by working overtime, for, like many another famous man, in later life he was more given to general reading than to work in his prescribed course.

Here also the future historian cultivated that remarkable memory that made it possible for him to learn by heart entire demonstrations in the detached science of geometry, and to recite them in class without any attempt to understand their "mathematical meaning." It may be added, however, that he later confessed to his instructor his inability actually to grasp the mathematics, and was allowed to discontinue an arrangement that points directly toward the elective system now so much in vogue in all the large institutions of learning.

## BIDS OPENED YESTERDAY.

Proposals for Increase in Electric Power at St. Elizabeth's.

Proposals were opened yesterday afternoon in Room 23, of the Interior Department, for the erection and completion of an additional electric unit for the power house at the Government Hospital for the Insane in this city.

Secretary Hitchcock named the following to serve on the board to consider the proposals of various contractors: Dr. John B. Richardson, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane; W. Bertrand Arker, chief clerk, miscellaneous division, Interior Department; and Joseph S. Hill, chief engineer of the city post-office building.

## Protest Against Hospital Location.

Numerous residents of Congress Heights have called in person upon Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department, within the past few days, protesting vigorously against the location of the new Government Hospital for the Insane on the heights. The residents assert that if the hospital is erected in their vicinity it will cause the value of neighboring real estate to diminish considerably. The Secretary has not yet, however, made any investigation of the matter.

## Brand-New Shoe Styles for Men... \$2.98

"Waldorf" Toes. "London" Toes.

Monday at 8 a. m. we start an introductory sale of brand new styles shoes for men. They were built to sell for \$3.50. Could sell them at that all the season, but to make them an instantaneous success we propose to put the starting price at \$2.98. They are just about the sweetest shoes that ever "came down the pike," to use a cant expression—and are shown in black box calf with double cork filled sole—London toe, and they go in the sale at \$2.98.

Also same shoe in a Waldorf Toe (wider) at \$2.98.

Also double sole Black Vici Kid London toe at \$2.98.

Also double sole black vici kid, with Waldorf toe, at \$2.98.

## A New Street Shoe "The American."

Box calf lace—wide edge—a swell boot for street wear—which we shall introduce at \$3.50. As good a \$4 value as you ever saw.

## Manufacturer's Sale of Men's \$2.49 and Women's Shoes at...

We still have a fine assortment of sizes in the manufacturer's stock of Men's Box Calf, black vici kid, enamel and patent leather shoes, and Women's genuine hand welt shoes, worth \$3 and \$3.50, to sell at \$2.49. Secure your size tomorrow.

Sole agents for H-man-ic shoes for men, \$4—and Jenness Miller Shoes for women, \$3.50.

## CROCKER'S SHOES SHINED FREE. 939 Pa. Ave.

## CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

## Secretary Hitchcock Announces Various Transfers and Promotions.

The Secretary of the Interior yesterday announced the following changes and promotions among the force employed in that Department:

Patent Office—Appointments: James C. Bradley, of Illinois, fourth assistant examiner, \$1,200; William W. Cohen, of the District of Columbia, copyist, \$720; Philip E. M. McArthur and Moses Offenberg, of the District of Columbia, messenger boys, \$50. Promotions: John F. Rule, of Iowa, fourth assistant examiner, \$1,200, to third assistant examiner, \$1,400; Morrison W. Clarke, of New York, model attendant, \$500, to copyist, \$500; Miss Eva M. Shuster, of the District of Columbia, copyist, \$720, to model attendant, \$800. Resignations: Delos Holden, of New York, third assistant examiner, \$1,400; Mrs. Rosalie H. Biscoe, of Texas, copyist, \$500.

General Land Office—Appointments: Thomas H. Lynch, of Ohio, copyist, \$720; John H. Thomas, of Missouri, clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Frederick L. Kings, of Ohio, copyist, \$720, to \$1,000; Griffith, of Pennsylvania, copyist, \$500, to clerk, \$1,000.

Pension Office—Promotions: Don E. Clarke and Clarence J. Walter, of New York, William H. Vento, of West Virginia, Harry E. Wilber, of Ohio, Theodore F. Wilson, of Colorado, Fremont Evans of Michigan, Frank C. Hester, of Virginia, and Harry L. Martin of Oregon, copyists, \$500, to clerks, \$1,000; Leon Alder, of Missouri, messenger boy, \$50, to clerk, \$1,000; William H. Summers, of Ohio, clerk, \$1,000, to \$1,200; George T. Dallis, of Georgia, copyist, \$500.

## OLD MATERIAL TO BE SOLD.

## Machinery and Furnishing Removed From Capitol to Be Auctioned.

A varied collection of building and machinery materials, removed from the Capitol Building during the repairs recently made there, will be offered for sale publicly some day this coming week by the Interior Department. The arrangements for the disposal of the debris has been placed by the Department in the hands of Auctioneer Radcliffe, who will conduct the sale. The exact date of the sale will be made public on Monday, and it is thought that the varied character of the materials to be sold will attract the attendance at the sale of a large number of local contractors.

The renovation of the interior of the Capitol has been progressing rapidly for the past two or three months, under the direction of Supervising Architect Clark and his assistants. As fast as old machinery or other materials were removed from the building, they were piled up in the grounds, and stored in the various passages ways. This increased daily, until only limited passageway admitted to the building.

Mr. Clark held a conference with the Secretary of the Interior yesterday, at which the best way to dispose of the material quickly would be to offer it at public sale. The orders to that effect were promulgated yesterday.

The collection includes quantities of old ventilating fans, iron railings, engine pumps, large quantity of copper, and an abundance of old lumber. Some of the machinery removed was to be in fact discarded despite its long use, and will probably be sold at a price considerably below its worth.

## AN ORDER OF SALE ASKED.

## Beneficiaries Under a Will Seek Distribution of the Estate.

Proceedings were filed in equity yesterday by Jane Frances Lacey, naming Clarence Cryer, Mary Ann Davis, and others as defendants, in which the court is asked to order a sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of the late Elizabeth Jane Cryer and distribution of the proceeds by the court.

The petition states that Mrs. Cryer, mother of the petitioner, died in 1877, leaving the lot and improvements known as "Nineteenth Street northwest," which she left a will, which is now a subject of litigation. It is stated that the will provides for several legacies which are made payable out of the sale of the real property, and it is claimed that, whether the deceased be regarded to have died intestate or not, the property should be sold and proper distribution be had of the fund.

It is also alleged that the defendant, Mary Ann Davis, has been in the enjoyment of the use and occupation of the estate since 1877, and for this reason an accounting is asked from her. It is requested that the sum found to be due be deducted from her distributed share. Pending conclusion of the litigation, it is prayed that a receiver be appointed for the property.

## TWO DANGEROUS PRESENTS.

## A Tarantula and a Centipede in a Sealed Package.

Poisoned Candy and Infernal Machines Outdone by a Villain in a Philadelphia Case—The Deadly Insects Killed in a Fierce Battle.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Senders of poisoned candy or infernal machines have been outdone by an ingenious villain who today made an attempt upon the life of Daniel Frey, Secretary of the School Board.

This morning a round package, well sealed, was left at Mr. Frey's place of business, 703 North Third Street. His manager, Harris Still, placed it upon an upper shelf, as he is accustomed to do with other articles that come to the place. Mr. Still gave the package no further thought until an hour later, when Mr. Frey came in and he called his attention to it. Picking up the package, Mr. Frey saw that upon one side was written in a bold, legible hand, "Daniel Frey, No. 703 North Third Street, Philadelphia."

Thinking that the package contained something in reference to the school in his section, Mr. Frey took it upstairs to his office, and broke the seal. The seal had no sooner been broken than a horrible looking insect sprang from the depths of the package straight at the school director's face.

In his youth Mr. Frey spent long years roughing it on the frontier, and as he jumped aside, he saw at a glance that the object that had sprung from the package was nothing less than one of the deadly centipedes that infest the territory through which the Devil's River, in southwestern Texas, flows. Right after the centipede, a large and vicious looking tarantula sprang from the opened package, and both insects attacked Mr. Frey. The tarantula, which was about the size of a stout club, rushed up to the rescue. After a battle that lasted for five minutes, the insects were killed in killing the centipede and the tarantula.

## TO TEST NEW WAR MUNITIONS.

## Army Board of Ordnance Meets at Sandy Hook.

The Army Board of Ordnance met at Sandy Hook on Thursday, to consider a number of subjects of interest. The six-inch Vickers-Martin rapid-fire gun, purchased by the direction of the Board about eighteen months ago, will be tested. The Brown wire gun has also arrived at Sandy Hook, and its trial will be awaited with considerable interest.

Another gun which has arrived at Sandy Hook is a cast-steel gun bought in Sweden. When General Miles was in Europe a year or more ago he was impressed with the performance of this gun. As soon as the gun is mounted it will be tested in competition with a Hotchkiss gun of the same character, and a one-pounder designed by S. N. McClean, of Cleveland, O.

Most important tests under the War Department at present are those at Fort Freble, Me., where a board of artillery officers is engaged in mortar firing. The War Department has authorized the use of brown powder instead of smokeless powder during these tests. In other respects the original programme, as approved by the Secretary of War, will be followed, making the conditions as nearly those of the service as possible.

The American Ordnance Company and the Driggs-Bondary Gun and Ammunition Company have withdrawn their field guns from the "meat market" and will be conducted at Sandy Hook and Fort Freble under the auspices of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. There will be five or six guns, however, to be fired during the test.

Appraisers for Fort Yuma.

Royal A. Johnson, of Tucson, Ariz.; Frank S. Ingalls, of Yuma, Ariz.; and H. L. Latham, of Phoenix, were yesterday appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as appraisers for the purpose of appraising the abandoned part of the Fort Yuma military reservation, located south of the Colorado River in that State. The land to be appraised covers forty-five acres, and many Government buildings have been erected there.

The Treasury Statement.

According to a statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency, there was outstanding yesterday, currency, \$39,506,000; gold notes, \$7,005,000; total, \$46,511,000. National bank notes were issued during the past six days amounting to \$2,628,000; national bank notes destroyed during the same period, \$1,165,000.